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The extremists were very abusive of President Johnson because he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and thus arrested the progress of a piece of legislation in which they had great interest. The veto was predicated upon substantial reasons, which the President gave after reading which every fair-minded man did mind must have come to the conclusion that he had honestly and conscientiously discharged a duty imposed upon him by the Constitution. In view of course of his action, he deserved respect for his honesty and candor. The bill was not a necessity. A Freedmen's Bureau was already in operation, with a lease of life sufficient to long to accomplish all the good that could be expected of it. But, nevertheless, war, bitter and unexpected, was made upon the President for the performance of his duty.

Now, let us see how the extremists treat one of their own number when he becomes a barrier to the consummation of their purposes. An amendment to the Federal Constitution passed the House of Representatives on the 3rd of January last, providing that no State shall hereafter be allowed to count, as a basis of political power in the Union, any portion of her people whom she sees fit to dispossess of account of race or color. This amendment came up in the Senate on Friday last, and was defeated. Mr. Sumner voted against it. But, nevertheless, war, bitter and unexpected, was made upon the President for the performance of his duty.

Grindon, disgusted with the tyranny of the extreme party, who, under the lead of Mr. Johnson issued his reconstruction proclamation, bidding those only to be electors who were so under the State laws before the war, suffering those who held local offices in 1860 to reoccupy them until their successors could be re-appointed, and in every way aiming to restore the country, and especially its political institutions to the condition they were in just before the war broke out—with the exception of slavery.

"As I was saying, when I was interrupted," began the professor, and in a similar spirit Mr. Johnson issued his reconstruction proclamation, bidding those only to be electors who were so under the State laws before the war, suffering those who held local offices in 1860 to reoccupy them until their successors could be re-appointed, and in every way aiming to restore the country, and especially its political institutions to the condition they were in just before the war broke out—with the exception of slavery.

"It is as though he had said to himself: 'Once more we may advance by argument, discussion, votes; once more we can appeal to the people at the ballot-box. Before the war, we were steadily but surely advancing towards full and universal liberty, by peaceful discussion. The war interrupted this grand march of the nation, now let us resume it. They may be evil, but they will be corrected in time by our old and wise methods; there may be suffering, and wrong, and prejudice, but all this is only temporary, and will be cured by discussion, by appeals to the common sense of the people, by experience.'

"This is, we believe, the fundamental idea or principle underlying and shaping Mr. Johnson's policy. He believes, we also believe, that in the Union, with our Constitution, with peace and free discussion, there is no limit to our possible progress as a nation, no wrong that will not be righted, no inhuman prejudice or class that will not be raised up, no condition, however deplorable, that will not be improved, and so on."

"And to me, the man who is most obstinate, and who cannot be swayed from his purpose, it is the proper policy.

Some of our Southern contemporaries are agitating the question—"Who shall teach ye little negro?" The Columbus (Ga.) Sun recently made some very pertinent remarks upon the subject, suggesting as a duty that Southern teachers should undertake the work. A writer in the Jackson Mississippi advances the same opinion, and says—

"Where could be [the teacher] find a more simple, quiet, obedient set of little folks than among the children of the slaves? And the wish of the parent would be easily satisfied, as would be that of the teacher, if the desire to impart knowledge were the only motive of his paper. We have discovered that Mr. Johnson has a tolerably stiff backbone which has not been bent by their action. They know Mr. Sumner to be somewhat obstinate, and cannot be swayed from his purpose, it is the proper policy.

One other French editor, M. Felix Bely, shows fight. His nomination as chief editor of the *Press* was rejected by the Minister of the Interior, and he appealed to the Emperor. He says, in his letter to the "moral guardian"—to the person who presented him to the President—"that he had rendered to the President of the republic in days of trial and of danger. The minister replied that he could not do more for him, and so he gave up his post.

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Not being permitted to act "bravely and honestly" he accordingly retires, and his example is followed by two of our old and wise methods; there may be suffering, and wrong, and prejudice, but all this is only temporary, and will be cured by discussion, by appeals to the common sense of the people, by experience.

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